

of men for self-government. These were the principles that were set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and which were the basis of the Union.

Contrast this utterance of the Southern patriot with the proclamation of the pretended Democrats of this State, such as Dean Richmond, Peter Cagner, and their allies, that are for the "annihilation of the Republican party" first, and the settlement of the rebellion by concessions and apologies to the armed and defiant rebels afterward!

The Herald complains that Mr. Chase, when here last week, did not visit the newspapers. "He utterly neglected," says our venerable contemporary, "to call around him the leading representatives of the press."

The Herald is ill-informed. Mr. Chase did not neglect the leading journals of the city. We believe he visited both The Evening Post and The Tribune. He could not be expected to pay his respects to all the more obscure publications.

Gen. Scott was compelled to risk the battle of Manassas against his judgment and his wishes.

Is it not time that this calumny was stopped? Gen. Scott ordered that battle in his own time, and in perfect confidence that it would be won; and nothing but the failure of Gen. Patterson to obey orders and do his duty caused it to be lost. The slanders of Gen. Scott ought to invent some new falsehood.

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

### The Mutineers of the N. Y. Regiments

#### THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS

#### INFORMATION FROM THEIR CAMP.

#### THE MARYLAND SHORE EXAMINED.

#### Seizure of Letters and a Vessel.

#### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

#### Report from the Rebel Detective Committee.

#### THE MUTINEERS OF THE N. Y. 79TH.

Special Despatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

#### THE MUTINY OF THE TWENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

The principal influence in the mutiny of the 21st was a lengthy opinion written by an ex-Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, to the effect that the men were entitled to a discharge at the expiration of three months, sent to his son, who had enlisted into the regiment as a private and wanted to get out, and industriously shown by him among the men.

This opinion produced the most mischievous results. The discontent rose to insubordination and finally to open mutiny on the 20th. Forty-two men stacked arms in front of the tents. The leaders were, in the order of guiltiness: James F. Taylor, Eliza R. Ames, and James Falls, all of Company K. They are now in irons on the Powhatan. The five prize-fighters of Company H deserted in time to save themselves from arrest, and are now among the misguided men confined at the Navy-Yard.

Seventeen more of the Regiment were placed in confinement to-day in their own guard-house, as follows: Wasson, Lickie, Prescott, Brown, Balley, Van Meter, Tom Parr, Wheeler, Venn, Langdon and McKay, of Company C; McMahon, Muirhead, Novarre, Beard, Hewes and Jones of Company I.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE N. Y. THIRTIETH.

The mutineers of the 13th New-York are on board the Powhatan at the Navy-Yard, as follows:

Company D—S. J. Marks, Corporal M. McMillan, Company E—Richard Ambrose, W. D. Cook, Richard Carmichael, James Harvey, Henry Toney.

Company H—Robert Grogg, William Grogg, Lynn May, Columbus Perry, Don Megaw, John Vender, Lewis Vander, H. Hanson, John Smith, Jacob Scherer, Wm. Ziegler, Wm. McCrea, Frank Frazer.

Company F—Robert Donaldson, Augustus Griffin, John North, Warren Peck, Seneca Ball, F. Raymond, Wm. Williams, Corporal J. Van Ettie.

Company I—T. Za Kery.

Company K—C. C. Morgan.

THE REBELS' RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

The cause of the retrograde movement by the Rebels to a point one mile beyond Fairfax, is still a matter of conjecture. Some think them apprehensive of being flanked by troops loaded from our increased fleet on the Potomac. Others think that Bull Run is so swollen by rains as to lead to the fear that they might be cut off from their supplies. Since Gen. McClellan's arrival they have tried to discover the movements of the National army. That the retreat is not a part of the plan of advance at other points, is proved by official intelligence that there is no considerable force near the river above or below.

The report that a body had crossed Harper's Ferry is false. Mr. Russell of The London Times reports no soldiers at the Ferry last night at either side. The forces below there are well guarded, and even when the river falls so low as to make it possible to cross above Leesburg, it would be useless, because of the steepness of the bank, several hundred feet high.

THE REBEL FORCES.

Deserters' stories about the Rebels' force being 150,000 is discredited now.

DESTITUTION IN THE REBEL ARMY.

Rebel letters recently intercepted show great destitution, particularly in articles of grain, tea, coffee, sugar, indigo, and salt. Several hundred sacks of the latter were seized to-day. The letters also complain that their intercourse has been cut off literally, saying that the "Yankees are too d—d sharp for them."

THEIR SICKNESS.

We have confirmation of Southern papers' accounts of prevalence of small pox and measles in Rebel camps.

EXAMINATION OF THE MARYLAND SHORE.

An expedition sent by the Secretary of the Navy examined the whole Potomac shore, on the Maryland side, yesterday, and penetrated every creek and inlet. The post-offices were examined, letters seized, and a vessel, in which traitorous intercourse with the rebels at Aquia Creek was kept up, taken and brought away.

JEN. HUNTER.

Gen. Hunter has almost recovered from his wounds. He will to-morrow take command of the Illinois troops.

Gen. Heintzleman has suffered a relapse. The public will be concerned to hear that the wound on his arm threatens inflammation.

ANOTHER REVIEW.

Gen. McClellan reviewed the brigaded troops across the Potomac to-day. The distant sound of cannon, which was heard here with some anxiety, both forenoon and afternoon, along the advanced line across the Potomac, was occasioned by the salutes to the Major-General.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S STAFF.

Richard B. Irwin, late of the War Department, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Captain.

Senator Wilson has accepted the position of Aide-tender by the Major-General.

THE ORDINANCE CORPS.

Lieut.-Col. Tiple has been promoted to Brigadier-General of the Ordnance Corps, Major Symington to be one of its two Colonels, and the four Majors of the corps to be its Lieutenant-Colonels, except Major John F. Lee, who prefers to remain Major and Judge-Advocate-General.

GEN. HOOKER'S STAFF.

Capt. Joseph Dickinson has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General, to be attached to Gen. Hooker's staff.

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

Col. Baker's California Regiment was reviewed to-day by the President and Gen. Scott. It won praises from all.

REBEL SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

A stage was stopped on its way to Leonardtown, Md., and taken to the Provost Marshal's Quarters, letters to Virginians, and other contraband goods were found. The driver and two passengers were retained in custody, but the stage was allowed to proceed, accompanied by a guard.

THE FEMALE EXPRESS.

The female express South has discontinued its regular trips, and not a few of its most useful employees have been caught in the act. Communication with Virginia is now attended with difficulties.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The oath of allegiance has been administered at the Coast Survey Office.

THE SEIZURE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Washington was amazed and wretched at the seizure of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, Herald, and Times, to-day at Philadelphia. It was not intended, but incidental to the seizure of The News. The several papers were bundled together, and to get out the Rebel sheet it was necessary to take the whole.

REPORT OF THE REBEL DETECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Congressman Potter's Committee reported to-day to the Secretary of War the names of 12 disloyal clerks, and of not a few disaffected army officers; to the Secretary of the Treasury, the names of 51 disloyal beyond doubt, and 10 suspected; to the Secretary of the Interior, 20 disloyal and 7 suspected. Similar reports will be sent to the other Secretaries this week.

A PASS REFUSED TO MR. RUSSELL.

William H. Russell, correspondent of The London Times, applied yesterday to Provost-Marshal Porter for a pass to cross the Potomac, and was flatly refused.

MR. SICKLES'S COMMISSION.

D. E. Sickles is authorized to raise an artillery regiment and a regiment of cavalry.

A SYSTEM OF PASSES.

It is said Government is maturing a plan for a system of passes from the North to Washington, to prevent all ingress except on important business.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

A number of the 79th mutineers were brought up before the Court-Martial to-day, but at the instance of Secretary Cameron their cases were adjourned till Sept. 20. Till then the guilty will be kept in close custody. Lieut.-Col. Elliott, who has a furlough for ninety days to recruit the regiment, was summoned as a witness for the defense. He will probably resign, with a view of raising another regiment himself to command.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. ANDERSON.

Gen. Anderson started to-night for Kentucky.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

PERFECT SECURITY AT WASHINGTON.

A feeling of perfect security pervades our entire country, both in the social and business relations. The reports, therefore, that our citizens are public struck, and that men, women and children are fleeing from the city, are positively untrue. Some apprehension existed several days ago, but this was soon quieted by the measures of the Administration to guard against all possible contingencies. The feints of the Confederates on the line of the Potomac are now better understood, and military men whose opinions are entitled to great respect say, that even with the ordinary dependence on raw troops, they would desire nothing better than for Gen. Johnston or Gen. Beauregard to attempt that part of the Confederate programme which contemplates an advance toward Washington. It is reasonably suspected that this rallying cry is adopted to sustain the flagging spirits of the Rebel troops, whose numbers, it is positively known, are fast thinning by small-pox, measles, pneumonia and other diseases.

THE RUMOR OF GEN. JOHNSTON CROSSING THE POTOMAC.

Many absurd stories are from time to time propagated by persons active in causing dissensions among our troops, and among the latest is that Gen. Johnston has crossed the Potomac, together with other important movements, but special inquiry at the proper source to-day warrants a positive contradiction. It is certain no such information has reached the headquarters of the army.

SENATOR WILSON ON GEN. McCLELLAN'S STAFF.

Senator Wilson several days ago was pressing tendered by Major-General McClellan, a position on his staff, since which time he has had the subject under consideration. To-day he has, by the advice of Secretary Cameron, accepted of the appointment, from the advantages of which it is considered he will be able to render more efficient service as Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Military Affairs. Senator Wilson leaves Washington to-morrow to aid in the organization of a regiment in Massachusetts, with a flying battery of artillery attached, he having already obtained authority for that purpose.

THE CARRICK'S FORD PRISONERS.

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

The 23 prisoners taken at Carrick's Ford, and who arrived here yesterday, were, this afternoon, sent to Fortress Monroe; from thence, it is understood, they will be sent home under a flag of truce. They were lodged at the Gilmore House, and most kindly treated. On their way to the boat, quite a crowd followed, some cheering and occasional shouting for Jeff. Davis. A few arrests were made, but there was no disturbance of a serious character.

SEIZURE OF STEAMBOATS BY THE REBELS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

Private dispatches received here say that the Tennesseeans seized at Paducah, Ky., to-day the Evansville and Paducah mail boat and took her with her cargo up the Tennessee River.

## NEW-YORK TO THE RESCUE.

### PROCLAMATION BY GOV. MORGAN.

#### A CALL FOR MEN AND MEANS.

#### Let New-York Maintain Her Proud Position.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

Proclamation of Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.

A conspiracy, not the work of a day, but the result of years of false, wicked, and traitorous machinations, has for several months disturbed the peace of the State of New-York, and of the Federal Union. Its movements have been marked by violence and fraud. Wherever it has manifested itself it has disregarded the rights of citizens, coerced them into the ranks of its armies, and exercised an absolute control over person and property in utter defiance of the Constitution and laws of the land. Ambitious and designing men, disappointed in their personal aims, have been enabled chiefly by misrepresenting the feelings of one portion of the country toward the other, to usurp and exercise a power which has become not only tyrannical and oppressive in several States, whose Constitutional Governments it has temporarily suspended, but dangerous to the entire Union; the pretenses originally held forth as a justification for acts of lawlessness and treason have been laid aside; the intention of the leaders of this wicked rebellion to destroy the Union cemented by the blood of our forefathers is now fully manifest, and elated by an accidental success, they audaciously threaten the national capital. As Chief Magistrate of the State, it is my solemn duty to warn all good and loyal men of the dangers to which our institutions are exposed, and to urge upon them the necessity of an earnest and zealous cooperation with the authorities of the State and General Governments, of a cheerful contribution of their means to support the public, and of active enrollment in the forces now being organized for the defense of the Union, convinced that the tranquility of the country, so wantonly disturbed, can only be restored by the prompt and vigorous suppression of rebellion and treason wherever they may appear. The Representatives of the people of the United States, lately convened in Congress at the call of a constitutionally elected President, in view of the perils which surround the Union, have, by legislative enactments, provided for liberal supplies of men and means for the enforcement of the laws and have thus invited a hearty and zealous response on the part of several States. New-York has never wavered in her devotion to the Union. She prizes it on account of the many blessings which all parts of the country alike have received from it, on account of the memory of her patriot sons by whose blood it was purchased, and for the inestimable benefit it confers upon the present and secure to future generations. Merit no response to the call of the President in April last was such as preserved to her the proud title she has so long borne in the family of States. Another stage in the great rebellion has been reached, and the Government, appreciating the dangers now menacing it, appeals for aid. The whole country, the civilized world, now looks to the State of New-York. Let the response be worthy of her history. Let her answer go back in full rank of earnest men, who justly value the magnitude of the interests involved, temporarily relinquish their pursuits, and prepare to meet the crisis.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed the privy seal of this State, at the City of Albany, this 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By the Governor, LOCKWOOD L. DORT, Private Secretary.

SKIRMISH IN VIRGINIA.

FIFTY REBELS KILLED, AND PRISONERS TAKEN.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

A skirmish took place at Hawks Nest, in Kanawha Valley, eight miles beyond Gauley, on the 20th inst. The rebels, who were 1,000 strong, advanced to where the 11th Ohio had erected a barricade, and were driven back with a loss of 50 killed and a considerable number wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss amounted to none killed, two slightly wounded, and one missing. Our forces captured quite a number of horses and equipments.

Another report by the steamer from Kanawha to-night says O. Jennings Wise was taken prisoner, but it is doubtful.

TREASON CRUSHED OUT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

On the arrival of the train from New-York this morning, United States Marshal Milward, assisted by his officers, examined all the bundles of papers brought by the train and seized every copy of The N. Y. Daily News. Its sale is totally suppressed.

The Marshal also seized all the bundles of The Daily News at the express office in this city for the West and South, including over one thousand copies for Louisville and nearly five hundred for Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria and Annapolis.

The first bundle opened, which was directed to A. Gunter, Louisville, Kentucky, contained twenty-two and a half bundles of fifty each. Then came several large bundles of New-York papers not contained. Most of the parcels were directed to H. Taylor, Baltimore, but small bundles included were for parties further South.

In one bundle directed to J. Stillington, Washington, there were twenty copies of The News. G. Siggers, Alexandria, Va., got four. N. C. Brooks, Elliott's Mills; J. M. Robinson, Annapolis; W. D. Shepard, Washington; M. Carroll, Camden Depot, and G. E. French, Alexandria, each had small parcels directed to them.

Finally came eight bundles directed to H. Taylor of Baltimore, which, with the smaller parcels made up the number on the lower invoice, 188. These, with the first lot made over 1,000.

United States Marshal Milward took possession this afternoon of the office of The Christian Observer, in consequence of a late virulent article on the "notably war."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

The trestle work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Sonora was washed away last night. The passengers and mails were detained five hours. It will be repaired to-morrow.

Another trestle bridge on the Lebanon Branch, two miles from Lebanon, was washed away.

A special dispatch to The Courier, dated Paducah, says the gunboat Conestoga came here this morning with two hundred and fifty men, captured the steamer W. B. Terry, and took her to Cairo yesterday, and that 1,000 Lincoln troops came to Paducah, Ky., captured two citizens of that place, and took them to Cairo as prisoners.

The Courier also says that the excitement yesterday in Lexington was very great on the arrival of guns sent from the Federal Government, which was increased by the turning out of the Home and the State Guards and the arrival of cavalry.

The Courier says difficulty would have been inaugurated but for the persuasion of John C. Breckinridge, who addressed the crowd, urging no violence, but to permit the troops to convey the guns to their destination.

The Courier says that the excitement was so great along the road that further shipments will not be attempted at present.

## FURTHER ABOUT THE BATTLE NEAR SPRINGFIELD.

### BEN McCULLOCH AGAIN REPORTED UNHURT AFTER THE BATTLE.

St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

The Committee of Safety appointed by Gen. Pope in Callaway, Lincoln, and Pike Counties report satisfactory accounts of affairs in their counties. Many lawless characters have been driven out of that region, and the counties north of the river, being deprived of their presence, are becoming quiet and settled.

St. Louis, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

Two members of the 1st Kansas Regiment arrived here from Springfield to-day, having been released by Gen. Price of the Confederate army. They report that on the Thursday following the retreat from Springfield, Ben McCulloch started in pursuit of Gen. Sigel with 8,000 cavalry and nine pieces of artillery, but after one day's march, learning that Gen. Sigel had been reinforced, gave up pursuit and marched toward Jefferson City. Quite a number of the wounded on both sides have died since our forces left Springfield.

Col. Coffey, who was a prisoner in the Federal camp, and who was released on parole by Gen. Lyon a short time since, was wounded on the Rebel side, and has since lost a leg.

Official reports foot up the Federal loss at the battle at Wilson's Creek as follows: Killed 123, wounded 721, missing 291.

A large number of the missing men were taken prisoners by the Rebels, and have since been released. John A. Brownlee was released from custody to-day, upon condition that he resign his position as President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and leave the city and remain in some Free State, not to return here without the consent of the military authorities.

Information of the organization of large forces of Secessionists is received here. From 1,500 to 2,000 will leave Jackson County this week, and as many more from Lafayette County, all en route for the Secession headquarters.

Rumors of an attack on this city are current.

St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

The correspondent of The St. Louis Democrat learns that Gen. Prentiss has been assigned to the command of a Division, embracing the several points in this vicinity, viz: Cape Girardeau, Cairo, and Bird's Point.

Gen. Grant, who was formerly in command here, has been ordered to Jefferson City, where he will establish his headquarters.

Col. Ross's regiment started for Fredericktown, in Madison County, to-day.

The enemy is reported to be on St. Francis River to-day, having left Cedar Creek. They have received reinforcements from Gen. Hardee, with artillery, and are waiting to cut off Col. Hecker, who is at Marble Creek.

Gen. Hardee's command still remains at Greenville. A Rebel camp of 1,000 strong is reported near Lester-ville, on Black Creek, about fifteen miles south-west of here, with forces also at Centerville, Marble Creek, and Fredericktown.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

The following proclamation has been issued: To the People of Missouri: Having been called by the Governor of your State to assist in driving the Federal forces out of the State, and restoring the people to their just rights, I have come among you simply with the view of making war upon Northern forces and to drive them back. I give the oppressed of your State an opportunity of again standing up as freemen and uttering their true sentiments. You have been overruled and trampled upon by the mercenary hordes of the North. Your beautiful State has been made a scene of blood and carnage. I have now come among you with arms together with my force came back upon the enemy, and we have gained over them a great and signal victory. Their General-in-Chief is slain, and many other of their general officers wounded. Their army is in full flight, and now if the true men of Missouri will rise up and rally around their standard, the State will be redeemed.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By the Governor, LOCKWOOD L. DORT, Private Secretary.

## IMPORTANT FROM GEN. BANKS'S COLUMN.

### PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

The Inquirer of this city has a pretended Washington dispatch describing a flank movement of the columns of Gen. Banks from Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook, and the occupation of the Ferry by the Rebels, and the passage of the Potomac by Gen. Johnston's forces.

Private information from Gen. Banks's column says he had advanced to Winchester and taken possession, notwithstanding the opposition of 10,000 Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

From information believed to be reliable, there is good warrant for saying that the report of Gen. Johnston crossing the Potomac is false.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

Thomas J. Carson, Walter W. Kelly, and Wm. M. Pegram, arrested at Harrisburg, arrived in this city this evening, and were taken in custody by the Marshal for examination to-morrow. A number of letters, and about \$100,000 in drafts dated Richmond, upon New-York firms, were found secreted upon the persons.

MORE SECESSION PAPERS IN DANGER.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

The Sheriff has called out a posse to protect the offices of The Democrat and Republican, their proprietors anticipating an attack. There is much excitement. All classes entertain a strong feeling of recentment against the papers.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 21, via BALTIMORE, Aug. 22, 1861.

There is nothing of interest proper to communicate from this point to-day.

Gen. Wool held a grand review and inspection this morning. He took into his hands and examined every man belonging to the garrison.

THE VANDERBILT STEAMERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Having seen various communications and many editorial remarks in your journal and others, relative to the purchase or charter of my steamers by the Government, and supposing from such communication, the public may infer that I am desirous of pressing my ships upon the Government, in justice to myself I beg leave to state that on the 20th of April last I offered my steamers to the Secretary of the Navy in a written communication to which I received no reply.

On the 14th of May being fearful that the Secretary of the Navy had not received that communication, I renewed it through W. O. Bartlett, esq., with amendments, authorizing the Government to take the steamers at their own valuation.

As a citizen of the United States, and friendly to our common Union, I felt it my duty to do what I could to sustain this Government. This alone prompted me to make the propositions alluded to.

As, in my opinion, sufficient time has elapsed within which to have heard something of a definite character from the Government, and as I have not, I feel it my duty in this way to state that my propositions are withdrawn.

I shall be, at all times in readiness to respond to the wishes of the Government to the extent of my ability.

C. VANDERBILT.

No. 5 Bowling Green, August 19, 1861.

MR. HARVEY AT GALTWAY.

The following is the letter of Mr. Dudley Perse of this city to the editor of The Galtway Press, concerning the course of Mr. Gregory in the British Parliament, with reference to the Southern Confederacy: It is the document to which THE TRIBUNE has made allusion in connection with Mr. James E. Harvey, whose efforts to suppress the publication have been commented on by us and denied by him. The letter is prefaced by some editorial remarks of The Press:

LETTER FROM MR. DUDLEY PERSE.

We have been favored by Dudley Perse, esq., of New-York, brother of our justly respected fellow-citizen, T. M. Perse, esq., with the following able letter, which is an indictment against the course of our countryman, Mr. Gregory, in the British Parliament, on the subject of the immediate recognition of the rights of the Southern States to secede themselves from the Union, and proclaim an independent